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**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

**Signature of Examiner**

## Instructions

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).

2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.

3. All questions are compulsory.

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

*Note: The content includes details of the candidate, the examination center, and the instructions for the General Studies test.*
EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best
Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples.

International relations are often governed by national interest, at times pursued even at the cost of other nations.

For example, the USA was on Iraq in the name of national interest, over a million died.

Therefore, there is a need for a broad ethical framework to govern international relations under the auspices of United Nations.

Examples:
- Peaceful resolution of disputes like South China Sea dispute, India - Pakistan border dispute
- Respecting each other sovereignty, mutual benefit or "Panchsheel Principles"
- Justice, Human rights, e.g., refugee crisis - humanitarian solution

This will lead to peace, greater
cooperation between nations for development,

sustainable development goals like poverty eradication,

terrorism, climate change etc.

Thus paving way for orderly

progress of human quality of life.
1. (b) What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong?

**Inequality** means differences in access to opportunities to fulfill one's full potential.

**e.g.** Son of daily agricultural labours cannot afford good quality education in private school while a son of rich farmer can especially when free government school quality is poor.

**Kinds of Inequality**

(a) **Social Inequality** - on the basis of caste, gender, race, religion, people are discriminated, denied access to opportunities.

**e.g.** Rohingya's in Myanmar

(b) **Economic Inequality** - poor versus rich divide, as explained in above example.

(c) **Technological Inequality** - based on educational levels, skill levels.

**e.g.**
- **digital literacy**
  - yes: access huge pool of knowledge on internet
  - no: cannot operate internet
(2) Political Inequality: differences in access to power

2.5: Madhesis are not given due representation, and due to new Nepali constitution.

(c) Environmental Inequality

Environmental Justice concept - poor nations are most vulnerable due to actions of rich.

Poverty or Inequality

Inequality is fact of life to some extent. 
Inequality between Sachin Tendulkar and average Indian, due to skill set of sachin.

But inequality due to institutional factors like poverty, social factors, lack of access to opportunities is morally wrong. Because they are not even given opportunity to show their potential and always compelled to live a miserable life.

State has huge responsibility to correct their inequality.
2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcer in such situations.

Civil Disobedience is an act of defiance of unjust laws feared by colonial government to perpetuate colonial rule.

\[ \text{e.g.} \quad \text{Rajput Act} \]

In modern democratic societies, Civil Disobedience is a powerful tool to reform legal system of a country.

For example, Civil disobedience of laws discriminating blacks in democratic USA has led to the adoption of equal egalitarian legal and justice system. Similarly this holds true for any democratic system, to uphold principles of equality, fraternity, respect for human rights, justice in the modern legal system.
Duties and Responsibilities of a Law Enforcing Officer

He has to act on his conscience to decide whether the act of civil disobedience is just, fair, reasonable.

E.g., Civil disobedience of liquor ban cannot be allowed; but that of apartheid laws can be allowed.

He has to act in trying to promote noble values of the human rights under UNDR, constitutional values, principles of natural justice, in choosing between law enforcement and conscience.
2. (b) Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India.

Accountability does add one more layer to bureaucratic decision making, maybe causing some delay but it is important because:

(i) **Sustainability** of the decisions taken

E.g. 2G spectrum allocation (cancellation by SC)

(ii) Retaining public faith, investor confidence

as it ensures transparency, stability, objectivity in decision making

(iii) Reduces corruption; abusers power, promotes public interest.

iv. Contributes to effectiveness in the long run.

**Accountability** vs **Responsibility**

Responsibility means imposing authority to perform a task, make a decision to a person on the other.
basis of trust. This trust, responsibility gives authority to the stakeholder, public to hold the person "accountable" i.e. answerable for decisions taken. Therefore, accountability flows from responsibility.

Measures to improve accountability:
(a) Increasing transparency - e-governance, RTI
(b) Empower citizen - Citizen charter, RTI
(c) Annual performance report; also can introduce peer review system
(d) Effective grievance redressal mechanism to deal with abuse of power, corruption
   
   = Independent CVC, CBI, Lokpal.
(e) Quick dispensation of justice - Court Judgement, Judicial reforms.

This improving accountability leads to greater public interest.
3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible."

Comment, What does morality mean to you?

"पैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रौद्योगिकी के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विचार पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विचार दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" रिप्वार्नी कीजिए। आपके लिए पैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

"Morality is the standards of behaviour, what is right conduct and wrong conduct according to the person."

From the above definition, it implies that it is an "act of human reason", because individual based on his principles makes the judgement of right and wrong conduct.

But underlying principles can be based on utility or laws of nature.

Britishers think, e.g., moral to conquer India because they are uncivilised and "benefit" their national prosperity by "moral" for "killing dear not human" because its "law of nature."

Therefore morality is an act of human reason which derives its principles in addition like justice, "law of utility", "law of nature."
For me, morality is to act in accordance with principles of fairness, equality, justice, respecting human rights and dignity, peace and negotiations, love and compassion. On these basis I will judge morality of an action and its consequences.

I don't consider it moral if action selfish reason of utility, greed etc. as did by Britishers.
3. (b) For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples.

Social accountability is the accountability of the public servants through directly to the people - Social Audit of MGNREGA

Benefits over traditional accountability mechanisms like CVC, CBI, courts or administrative (with in department) are

(i) Direct accountability to beneficiaries -
- ensures that results/outcomes are actually realised by beneficiaries
- less scope for fraud, corruption, false data

(ii) Quick identification of corruption, abuse of power. - MGNREGA contractors hire sham 40 workers to only get lone hands but in reality 70 workers. Social Audit can identify easily.
(iii) Improved quality of service delivery:

because public will directly question for

poor quality e.g. gas supply, quality of mid-day meal

county, LRC takes a lot of time to look

into all these issues.

However, this requires institutionalizing

of social accountability by mandating in all schemes,

programmes, putting in place effective grievance

redressal mechanisms, awareness creation among public.
4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice.

Social justice means all sections of the society are treated equally without discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, sex, etc.

E.g.: treating blacks, whites equally in USA is an example of social justice.
Similarly men and women in all spheres need for promotion of social justice.

(i) It is just and ethical thing to do
   - All humans are born equal, it's their human rights
(ii) For peace and harmony in the society
   - No instances of communal riots, protests like "BLACK LIVES MATTER" in USA will not occur.
(iii) For economic and intellectual progress of a society, labour force

* Women participation alone can raise India GDP growth rate 2-3%.

* Jewish persecution by Nazis led to Einstein (greatest intellectual born) escape from Germany

Ultimately, the society will live in happiness only when social justice is practised.
4. **Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse?**

Investigative reporting like "Panama Leaks" have exposed corruption, tax evasion by rich at corrupt practices furthering public and national interest.

However, there are certain ethical issues involved.

(i) **Right to Privacy vs Public Interest**

> While recording tapes regarding telecom allocation, though abridged privacy seemed huge public interest, but scope of misuse is huge.

(ii) **Journalists resorting to cheating, deception, lies, even paying to extract information**

(iii) **Indirectly taking up positions of conflict of interest**

Investigative agency can lead to chaos, lack of security if this activity is rampant.
(iv) Reputation loss - if falsely allegations are raised

e.g.: Panama leaks: certain accounts are genuine but publicity, their public image got damaged

Safeguards to prevent misuse are:

(a) Model Code of Conduct for Journalists

independent
with a regulatory body enforcing it

(b) Exercising their professional judgement of

rightness / wrongness of displaying the information

by educating values through case studies

Investigative Journalists for better decision making

Therefore, investigative journalism / media
are driven towards public interest
5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India.

Transplantation of organs from one person to another (e.g., kidneys, liver, lungs, heart) has saved millions of lives worldwide. But various ethical issues still persist regarding transplantation.

(i) Who can donate? Is it only a relative/close family member of anyone?

(ii) Will it lead to exploitation of poor?

(iii) If only restricted to family like relatives, will the person requiring organ find a suitable donor match?

(iv) How to regulate the practice?

(c) Should private sector be involved (os) only government institutions should undertake organ transplantation to prevent black market?

E.g., Hiranandani kidney racket in Mumbai.
(iii) Pricing of organ transplantation: poor cannot afford.

Issues related to organ transplantation in India

(a) Demand-supply gap: huge shortage compared to requirement

Only 5000 kidneys officially registered annually against the need of 15 lakhs.

(b) Huge black market involvement in organ transplantation.

Kidnapping, unconsiously stealing organs etc practices occur in private hospitals.

(c) Lack of effective regulated to regulate organ transplantation.

(d) Lack of national database of organs donors and organ required persons. Essential for "transparent" organ donation.

(e) Lastly, need to address skilled personnel shortage in dealing with organ transplantation.
5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples.

Honesty and integrity are two fundamental principles and values for ethical conduct.

Honesty means being truthful always to oneself and others; openly disclosing facts.

Integrity is the trait of adhering to highest moral principles e.g., compassion, objectivity, honesty, justice etc. Honesty is one of the values integral to integrity in conduct. Therefore, there cannot be integrity without honesty.

E.g., it is not integrity if a politician does charity to old age home for ill intention to garner votes though he publicly don’t say it. He lacks honesty.
However a person can be honest but not integrity in his/her conduct.

E.g. A company has been open that maximisation of profit is its motto and will do anything included.

Hungry

E.g. A boy has stolen a biscuit packet from a shop. He openly admitted late that he did.

though his conduct doesn’t stand integrity, it is honest.

Therefore there is honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty.
6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society.

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है!" इस कवन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निष्ठुरताओं का विषयगत कीजिए।

A person can be judged "good" on the basis of values like compassion, equality, respect and dignity to all, truthful, honest, non-violent and peaceful, maintains good relations with all etc.

Similarly, a person can be called "good citizen" if he adheres by constitutional values and principles, respects rule of law, abides by his duties like paying taxes, following traffic rules etc.

Both not always same, though there exist lot of overlap in the values to judge "good person" and "good citizen"

e.g., patriarchal social setup where dowry is prevalent → a "good person" may see dowry as a common practice and accept it. But it is illegal, violates his citizen duty.
Therefore, while a "good citizen" can be objectively defined, who is a "good person" is based on defined society to society subjective norms and values.

E.g., martial race may consider killing a heroic great act, value of the person (noble act).

In modern civilized societies, may value this criminal act as a bad person act. Criminal act demands punishment.

Therefore, "good person" need not always be "good citizen". So, we need to align modern society norms/values with constitutional/legal values to make all "good citizens".

7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant?

Compassion is an important civil service value for ethical governance in the public institutions. It drives public servants to work for the welfare of the marginalized like women, SC/STs, disabled, transgenders etc.

It gives flexibility to implement schemes/projects in a manner that benefits marginalized and vulnerable sections.

E.g. under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - 2 schools to be constructed - one in rich neighbourhood, second in poor neighbourhood.

Flexibility is - prioritize school completion in poor neighbourhood because rich people tend to private schools.

It may dilute the principle of objectivity if rigidly applied.
e.g. Piped drinking water connections are being implemented here; cannot prioritise weaker sections first on the basis of compassion because denying water is objectively demands it's human right for all.

Conflict situation

In case of conflict, both objectivity and compassion has to be balanced in a manner both interests are served.

E.g.: In above case, while carrying out implementation of piped drinking water connections according to objective criteria like ward wise in a phased manner at the same time make availability affordable water via tankers to those who are not given connections.

Thus they have to be balanced to further public interest ultimately.
8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand.

Who worked in the undivided state of Andhra Pradesh, had a lasting impact on my decision to join civil services.

Reasons:

i) His work as district collector of Nellore district, he has undertaken irrigation work to completion which has brought lakhs of acres into multi-cropping. Even today many in the region consider his work as a life-changing one.

(ii) His understanding and clarity over issues in India — as he regularly says — unless a person is in the system, he can never understand its solutions, to various problems India is facing.
increased media presence for administrators

→ benefits

(a) increases accountability of the administrator, thus makes him deliver better public service, govern ethically

(b) people will be better informed of the works of the government, foster government-public cooperation

(c) administrators might try to win popularity among people, thus may lead to a negligent attitude towards 

HLSRs, MPs because of their public image.

(d) may result to boasting of one's efforts.

It is prudent to let the current system of issue-based communication, mobilizing people support for implementation of government schemes be sufficient rather than giving increased media presence, because they are "selected representatives" like politicians, who are directly accountable to people.
9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the perceived social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister.
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it.

20 आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव है आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भवन का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है जिससे सरकारी बजट पर अन्यायिक भोजन पड़ने की सम्भावना है चूंकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, बता- वे इस योजना के समय में आपसंग बोध करके आने को कहते हैं।

आपके द्वारा समय-समय प्रस्ताव किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तत्वों और अधियोग्यों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उन्होंने अपने निर्णय पर पुनःविचार करने का आश्रय करते हैं चूंकि इस योजना के क्षेत्र सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, अतः आपके निर्णय पर पुनःविचार करने की अवसर वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को दिखाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार गाण्डच्च की सहायता से संविधान रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्संग दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रतिक्रिया भी होती है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार बुनियाद्य हों।

(a) उपयुक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितिग्रस्तों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उलेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके सम्भावना उपयुक्त नैतिक उद्देश्य की चर्चा कीजिए।
इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है जैसा कीजिए...
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को बाहर करेगा या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संबंधित राजनीतिक वृत्तांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभावित विकल्प सुझाईएं। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

Cash: scheme has been announced without prior research. Study has shown that scheme doesn't have much utility.

(a) Stakeholders' Interests

- (i) Political party and minister: loss of image and credibility if a scheme announced is withdrawn because it doesn't have utility shows immaturity, lack of objectivity on the part of government.
   - with elections nearing, minister wants scheme to be promoted
- (ii) Secretary: going all the scheme will ensure his promotion will go smoothly, as the go
ruling party is expected to win elections.
(iii) Public: Ultimately its public money being spent for public utility, they are the losers if efficiently spent.

(b) Ethical dilemma

(i) Political interests of the minister to win elections, save party public image versus duty to serve public interest by rewording the scheme.

(ii) Bureaucrat conflict between his professional duties versus public service versus personal needs like promotion.

(iii) values of objectivity, honesty, transparency clash with selfishness, greed.

(c) Alternatives and course of action

Option 1: Do as asked

Option 2: Do not.

* Public image of political party will be saved in the short run, they will win elections
* Ensure my promotion goes smoothly.
Dues

- Public interest will not be served against civil service values to suppress information, mislead people to believe a futile scheme.

- Against duty of the public servant, will lose credibility and tested for corruption; unless the truth of the scheme is found out.

- Dissent on publication of results; let public decide.

- Merits
  
  1. Better approach, as it serves constitutional and organizational values of transparency, accountability, and citizen care.

  2. Enables political party to go to public safely, without losing public image, backlash from opposition.

Dissents

- Issue of public making an emotional decision, like in Brexit, rather than merit.
(iii) Call the press conference, brief the media - results, and callous attitude

merits

(a) will expose the wrong doing, corrupt practices in the Government, as a whistleblower.

(b) will make public cautious of choosing ethical candidates in the election

(c) scheme will be dropped.

demerits

- Bureaucrat is supposed to be politically neutral, provide politicians, facts to public rather than commenting on Government
- will make politicians lose trust on me, will hurt my future career interests.

My choice will be to convince the minister to modify the unemployment grant scheme into something more productive, beneficial to public. Explain transparently to public reasons why the proposed idea is dropped.
This will ensure public interest is served through a better social security scheme, my professional competence has also increased and also political party can explain public how they are achieving serving public interests in a better manner through new scheme.
10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it.

20 अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने यह फायदा का निम्नाण करने के लिए सरकार को अनुसूची करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध घरों की सिरिचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बांध को निर्मित करने तथा अनेक कसों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल उपलब्ध करते हैं। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासियों में निर्माण के लिए जल उपलब्ध करते हैं। इनमें से एक बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासियों में निर्माण के लिए जल उपलब्ध करते हैं। आपके जिले के जल उपलब्ध जगहों में अनेक कसों और शहरों में अनेक कसों और शहरों में जलसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अत्यधिक ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासियों को अपना समझने तथा उनके विशेष जीवन सैनिक और संस्कृति इन अत्यधिकित क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत देखी जाती है। यह ध्यान देने को योग्य वात यह भी है कि बांधों की अधिकतम उद्देश्य पारिवर्तन के महत्वपूर्ण भी है। यदि यह परिस्थिति पूरी हो आती है तो उनकी ध्वस्त हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों की अनौपचारिक मात्रा करना पड़ेगा। अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तरह से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसके बारे में सविस्तर नहीं है। आपके इस जिले के जिला आड्डे की रूपरेखा है। आपके कार्यालय में निर्दिष्ट विवरण और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्वतंत्र निर्माण करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है। आपके पास उपलब्ध विविध विवरण हैं?

Call us : 9850617807, 9968029039  
Blog : www.visionias.wordpress.com
Facts of the case

- 10 dams are to be constructed based on International
  money/bank loan

- If dams are constructed, they submerge high ecologically
  valuable forests and dislocate natives having unique
  culture

Ethical Issues

(a) Development versus Environmental Protection

(b) Majoritarian interests (local people) versus rights
  of minorities to life, to preserve culture under
  Article 21, 29 of the constitution

(c) Need to control floods, meet drinking water needs
  of the region

Various options

Option (c): Suppress the protests and let the
construction of the dam happen

But
- Will not meet the drinking water needs of the
region and control floods

, serves the interests of the majority, in the democracy
and that of democracy
also re-introduce money lend by international bank.


deficits

- Injustice, violation of constitutional rights of the
  natives to preserve their livelihood (forests), unique
culture
- Irreparable damage to the ecology, will have
  negative
  disproportional consequences in the future

Option(ii) - Do justice to natives, suspend the
construction of dam.

rectify
- It will protect tribal homelands, their unique
  culture and livelihood. shows that government
  is for all including minority
- Preserves pristine ecology of the forests

DEFICITS
- Government might face credibility issues with
Money Bank might be hesitating to lend again.

People from towns will start protesting for
government failure to provide drinking water control
floods.

Option 3: Ask natives to calm down that
government is looking for alternatives to protect
ecological and cultural forests of natives while also
meeting control of floods, drinking water needs.

Ask government for more time to suggest alternatives
to meet the objectives of the earlier dams.

multiple

2 small check dams with minimum displacement
sub-reclaim

This is the right course of action.

meet the demands of towns people, brunai,
environmental protection

government can project higher moral ground for
environmental protection to international bank,
winning international appreciation.
Deficit:

- Time-taking, involves delay with new alternatives, project-site locations to be found.

However, delay is far acceptable to do justice to all, especially marginalised like natives and above action is the right course.
11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?
(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it.

आप भाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में समितित हुए है। अपने जुनाबी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-विक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की खरीद-विक्री बल्कि राज्य में "हूच" नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने भाल ही की एक हूच तस्कर के बिरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निर्देशन किया है,जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जान गंवाई थी।

राजनीतिक प्रभावकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रभाग के लिए आपको बल का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में समिति सुझे क्या है?
(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाएं।

easy total prohibition of liquor has resulted in rise of illegal activities like hooch (illicit liquor), smuggling, consumption of illicit liquor led to death.

women are protesting for government's failure to arrest illegal activities.

Ethical issues involved

(a) Behaviour of the people to violate law and produce liquor (hooch)
to smuggle from neighbouring states.

...most importantly, circumvent liquor against prohibitions.

(b) It raises questions about the viability of the decision to impose total prohibition on behalf of politicians.

(c) Questions about ethical conduct to scapegoat to push blame on police commissioners to escape responsibility? What more does administration failure to curb such activities?

Options Available

(a) Accept the blame and resign as district commissioner.

Others value uphold:
- It shows the responsibility of the public officials for wrongs in their jurisdiction.
- Reflects high ethical standards in government.
Deprecium

- It also implies running away from the responsibility - because illicit liquor mafia is often seen under the protection of politicians and it is their tactic to scapgoat me to escape public attention.

- Doesn't serve public interest, because such incidents will repeat.

- Option 2: Ask the government for the transfer from the district.

- This will enable appointment of someone with whose public image has not been damaged by scapgoating to take steps to stop such incidents. Such actions might have greater public acceptance.

Deprecium

- It is tantamount to succumbing to pressure, running away from public duties, to with stand political pressure, criticism, and serve public
Public loses faith in the Government, as transfer is seen as protecting a incompetent official.

My reputation, competent competence will be permanently damaged.

Option C - Censure factions

(c) Condemn the false claims of the politicians:

- Communicate to the public how the incident had happened, how it ruined the scrutiny of the police.
- Launch inquiry to find if local level police are complacent to such illegal activities (or) to find who all are involved in the activity.
- Communicate to the government ground level difficulties in the implementation of the scheme and need to reform like focusing on gradual prohibition with behavioral change campaigns, rehabilitation centers etc.

Next:
- address the issue of smuggling, illicit liquor.
- address adherence to the duty of public service rather than escaping.
sees the goal of total prohibition in the long
run.
Also strict, sincere efforts of the administration
will calm down protests, instill faith in the
democratic institution for government.
A eye opener to understand the realities of the
total prohibition and reform the scheme law.

Geetika
12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments.

आप एक प्रकाश विज्ञान विश्लेषक में किसी संबंधी कार्यक्रम पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी सीमा, आपने विभिन्न विद्यालयों में शोध सह-आयोजन पर कार्य किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आचरणविश्वसनीय समाचार प्राप्त होना है कि आपका खाता स्थायी रूप से सामाजिक से साझेदारी के लिए बुनाई प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपके विश्वास प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थायीता प्राप्त होता है जहां रहना आप सरकारी।

साझेदारी में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विश्वसनीय सामग्री है।

आपका समय एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि उन जब तक विभाग में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशित के लिए उनमें न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिचित मार्गों और कार्यक्रमों के साथ रहना होगा तो आपके उनके लिए उनके शोध पत्र का नमूना में स्थायी माना गया होगा।

विभागीय अधिकारी इस सुझाव के लिए अत्यधिक दबाव देती है। वह यह स्पष्ट करती है कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सके और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सुझाव दें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके खाता नियम शरीय संपकों का भी बात्ता देती है!
(a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को साबित रखने हेतु इस प्रकार में शानदार विस्मित नैतिक मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपसे विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु द्वारा ढालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संबंधी उत्तरप्राप्त पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्क को अविचित्तम सिद्ध कीजिए।

Case: Dilemma between responsibilities towards not to disclose research details to third party versus demand from future employer to disclose details about research.

(a) Ethical issues involved

(i) Is it justified to disclose research details?

(ii) To prove one's credibility, competence to get the employment?

(iii) What responsibility does I owe to the group working on the research?

(iv) Does being part of new institution implies sharing of all information with new colleagues including confidential and secret research details on which patent is being filed.

(v) Ethics on the part of the Chairman in the same research and scientific community to force.
disclosure of private research?

(b) motives of chairman
genuine competence

(c) To establish credibility of the applicant,
because the research is on a revolutionary
technology

(c) Personal, selfish motives to learn some knowledge
from their research details which might
give impetus to the research in the same field
in the university.

(e) My course of action

(c) clearly state to the chairman that I cannot
disclose the research details because the
application for patent is under process and it
is breach of trust, confidentiality on my part
toward my teammates if I disclose
My conscience will not allow such unethical act and also it is not in the long term interests of your university if a person with weak moral standards who research reveal confidential information.

(ii) At best I can do is give preprint when it is published.

To establish my competence have me evaluated by your research department staff in terms of domain knowledge, competence in teaching.

My recommendation letters from professors to my doctoral research establish my competence and dedication.

If chairman insists, implies some personal motives, not worth joining.

Thus by acting in this manner will prove my high moral standards, respect upholding trust and confidentiality of my research. Also
enables me to judge whether the institution
applied is morally worthy of joining.
13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggravated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?
(b) How would you tackle the situation?
(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem?

20 आपकी हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उस जिले पिछड़े कुछ वर्षों से सुखे की चर्चा में रहा है। मौके के मौके निचले स्तर पर व्यास प्रशासन ने परिस्थिति की ओर गंभीरता बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल सोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। अभियान की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक समस्या की महत्वाकांक्षा भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य और जिला और सदस्यों को अपने सरिता-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पता लगाने कर रहे हैं, जहां उन्हीं अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएं क्या होंगी?
(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?
(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति की रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घकालिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?
(a) Priorities in solving the issue

(i) Immediately urgent address the drinking water crisis

(ii) Initiate efforts to eradicate corruption at lower levels

(iii) Prepare drought mitigation plan, mobilise local support, media support to highlight

(iv) Mobilise civil society groups, media to highlight the issue and bring into eyes of the government the seriousness

(v) Mobilise greater allocation of funds under various social security schemes like MNREGA, drought mitigation to address

(vi) To look after needs of elders, women, left behind, resist locals migration to urban areas instead work for local area development, drought prevention.
b) Tackling problem

(i) 

(a) Priorities in solving the issue

(i) Drinking water crisis

(ii) eradicate corruption at lower levels

(iii) prevent migration, provisions for welfare of elders, women left behind

(iv) long term drought mitigation programmes

(v) creation of alternative local employment opportunities

All this requires cooperation, coordination and collaboration of the media, civil society groups, state and central governments.

b) Measures to tackle the situation

(i) mobilise the civil society groups, media regarding the impending human rights crisis and due to diminishing drinking water resources
(i) Highlight the severity of the drought and bring it to the attention of the government, as done in recent Narathwada drought crisis.

(iii) Request the government to:

- provide food for water trains to meet immediate drinking water needs.

- long term greater funds

(iv) Identify various elders, women left behind, and ask them to enrol for work under MGNREGA as daily labourers to fend for themselves.

- Elders who are eligible for benefits under various schemes - identify and provide benefits (if excluded).

- Ensure children get free education under Saara Shiksha Abhiyan, mid-day meal schemes.
(c) Long-teny solution

1) Eradicate corruption at lower levels
   - enforce transparency and accountability through strict implementation of RTI,
   - generate greater awareness among people of their rights
   - take strict action against unethical behaviour

2) Prepare long-teny drought plan in accord
   - consult with civil society, NGOs, experts
   - request government for funds under climate resilient agriculture, watershed development etc.
   - ensure its right implementation
   - local tanks, lakes for water harvesting
   - climate resistant crop promotion

3) Local employment generation to prevent migration
   - promotion of local handicrafts, agriculture-based industries
   - request state government for special incentives to attract industries into the region
   - education, health, skill sectors in the region,
   - local youth capability & capacity building

This will lead to sustainable, all-round development of the region
14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

(a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.

(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.

(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools?

(v) A teacher in a local government school has molested a child. Parents, locals are angry, gathered at the school, begins destroying public property. While the culprit has fled, police has taken principal into custody.
(a) Arresting Principal - Ethicality

Even though Principal has not committed crime, taking him into custody is just.

(i) He is responsible for affairs of the school as the Principal.

(ii) He has responsibility to do character check, audit behaviour of teachers under him and protection of children.

(iii) He is also responsible for the welfare of the children.

*Additionally, Principal*

(b) Options in dealing with crowd damaging public property:

(i) Arrest the recalcitrant for disturbing public property.

- Things into account those destroying public property;
- Establishes rule of law; peace;

- Derelict chances of evaluation or public outrage.
- Shows lack of empathy on the part of administration to understand public feelings.
(i) Increase security presence, prevent destruction of school property; disperse the crowd.
- Promise swift action against culprit, be caught.
- Communicate transparently, efforts being made by police to infuse faith and calm down public outrage.

- The above is the desired course of action.

- Merits
  - Dealing the issue sensitively, with compassion understanding public emotions.
  - Public will retain faith in the administration.
  - Destruction of school property is stopped.

(b) Long-term measures to prevent molestations and rapes.

(c) Legal Awareness Campaigns
  - In all schools and public to promote awareness of stricter stringent penal provisions against molestations, rape in NGOs, universities.
(ii) Moral audit, background check of all those persons appointed as teachers. Responsibility lies on the Principal. They should put in public domain these details.

Institutionalising

(ii) Regular interaction between parents, teachers to promote understanding, respect

(iv) Quick arrest and conviction in such cases act as deterrent in future actions. It also displays administrative seriousness towards preventing molestation of child.

(v) In schools, infrastructure development to identify dark areas where vulnerability to incidents like rapes might occur and redevelop them.

Thus, no such unfortunate incidents should recur which malign school teaching as a profession.